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Hill Defeated in the Committee on Platform.

IN ALL-NIGHT SESSION

VOTE OF REJECTION WAS 35 TO 15.

Third Victory for Bryan-Bitterly Assailed by Senator Daniel-Fight

Over Income Tax.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.-After a continuous session of sixteen hours, the committee on resolutions perfected the platform and adjourned just before noon, instructing its subcommittee to arrange the draft for submission to the general committee at 6 o'clock this evening for report to the convention two hours later.

The platform is a compromise acceptable

to all of the interests involved and was adopted unanimously by the committee. It may be said in general to have been a concession to the Bryan wing of the party without in any way stultifying the declarations of the conservatives. The absence of any pronouncement upon the financial question is most significant and discloses the utter impossibility of finding any declaration upon this subject acceptable to all. During the watches of the long night in the committee room there were many dramatic scenes, not the least striking of which was the verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan. It occurred while Mr. Bryan was engaged in making one of his many attacks upon the goldstandard plank as framed by the subcommittee. He was wrought up to high

form to go with the gold candidate you are forcing upon the country." Mr. Hill replied that he knew nothing as to Mr. Parker's monetary views. "Do you mean to say," demanded the Ne-braskan, "that you don't know Judge

tension when, aproaching the New York

leader and shaking his finger dangerously

near the nose of that gentleman, he ex-claimed: "You ought to have a gold plat-

"I mean just that," responded Mr. Hill.
"You have no knowledge on that sub-

"I have not. I have never sought to secure an expression of his views and he has never sought to convey them to me. I only know that he is a democrat and a high-minded and patriotic man, and I believe that he can be trusted implicitly on this, as upon other matters of public

Bryan then demanded to know when the gold plank had been decided upon and why it had not been incorpor-ated in the New York platform. Mr. Hill replied that the matter had first been discussed at the meeting of the delegation about ten days ago and that the declaration was the result of insistence by other members of the delegation than himself.

Gold Plank Knocked Out. At 4:40 a.m. the committee voted out the

gold standard plank of the democratic platform by a vote of 35 to 15. This was the third victory for William J. Bryan during the all-night session of the committee. He had made two successful efforts early in the evening, and obtained modifications of the tariff plank on two separate votes.

An effort was made to secure a recess after the vote on the gold plank, but it was voted down, and the committee continued with its work on other features of the platform. The contest was one of the most interest-

ing features of the convention

Fight on Income Tax. The main fight was upon a proposed in-

come tax plank, providing for an amendment to the Constitution to meet the adverse decision of the Supreme Court upon the Wilson law. It was upon this amendment and the gold plank, the two propositions having been brought in conjunction, Mr. Williams of Mississippi first offered the income tax amendment, and it was im-

Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform New York could not be carried for the democratic nominees. He urg-ed the adoption of a platform which would enable the democrats to win in doubtful states and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment saying that he and many other democrats

mediately antagonized by former Senator

were seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences, with a view of succeed-ing on a democratic platform. Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment, and made a speech in favor of

it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expenses of the government.

Senator Daniel Vigorously Replies. Senator Daniel replied to Bryan, and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win, and desired a platform which would bring back to the democratic party the voters who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired

of being forever in the minority, and insisted that it would be absurd for democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat. To lose New York meant defeat. Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee, it would be unwise to insist upon the income tax plank. Senator Bailey then asked unanimous con sent to have both the income-tax amend ment and the gold-standard plank dropped,

but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it. Mr. Hill's Plea.

Mr. Hill began by saying that he was in this campaign not from personal motives, but because of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the democratic party. He hoped the party could cease its discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally. He was opposed to the insertion of an income-tax plank because he saw no necessity for making this

"I believe," he said, "it will hurt us, it will weaken our platform; but if the members of this committee think otherwise, it should go in; but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

Mr. Hill urged that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be placed in a false position. If the party was in favor

of the free and unlimited coinage of silver that was another thing. But, he said, through no fault of the party, conditions had changed, and it had been proven that the gold standard was the solution of the Although the republican platform declared in favor of gold, he pointed out that the democrats, in their platform. could show that the republicans were not responsible for the change in which made the gold standard desirable. but the Almighty himself.

Speaking directly to the southern members of the committee, Mr. Hill recalled the time of reconstruction, and said he had always worked for democratic princi-ples along democratic lines; that he had been the friend of the south in that trying period and since that time.

Judge Parker's Views.

Mr. Hill, in the course of his speech, talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Farker. He said that in the course of a conversation about ten days ago with the New York jurist the latter said, in reply to a question about the kind of platform the democrats should adopt: "I am entirely

willing to leave that to the wisdom of the democratic party."
But while Mr. Hill did not assume at any time to speak for Judge Parker, the com-mittee interpreted the inference of his

speech to be that Judge Parker favored the insertion of a gold plank.

Mr. Hill declared that the democrats could not possibly nominate a better man than Judge Parker, and spoke at some length upon his peculiar qualifications for the office. He emphasized the fact that

Judge Parker was in no sense an active candidate for the nomination and that he had not dictated anything regarding the platform.
"I do not think it is improper for us to say we want to win." continued Mr. Hill.
"We have stood defeats in the past, and we can stand them again, it is true. contest, for me, means that I shall devote myself from now until November to the campaign. I shall leave my business, but I shall do it gladly, and I shall work hard for whomsoever the democrats nominate, but I think the platform is of the greatest importance, especially the gold standard

He reiterated that he thought an income tax plank would be a mistake, but added that the gold plank was of far greater im-In conclusion, he said: "Nor should one

of these planks be traded for the other. I earnestly hope each will be taken up separately and considered on its individual Mr. Hill was applauded at the conclusion

Bryan Replies to Hill.

Mr. Bryan replied at length to the argument of Mr. Hill and insisted that, in the face of past declarations of the party, a gold plank would now alienate many thousands of democratic voters. He said that, when the campaign for Judge Parker was started, it was never expected that the democratic party was to be brought to a declaration for the gold standard.
Mr. Thomas of Colorado also made

strong protest against the gold standard

Senator Carmack of Tennessee made a plea especially for the south, and said that democratic success was necessary in the face of the republican policy of imperialism. Its recent platform was dangerous to the south. He hoped some agreement could be reached which would bring to the support of the democratic south the democratic party of the east. As to the money ques-tion, that was for the time settled, and he urged that the matter be not injected into the coming campaign as a disturbing ele-

Mr. Shively of Indiana followed much the same line. If this money question was brought into the campaign, he said, it would raise a serious division in the democratic party, and especially in Indiana. Several congressional districts would be endangered. Mr Fieming of Wisconsin was opposed to

the gold plank, and favored the declaration of the Williams platform. If this committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided, how was it possible to the committee were so much divided. sible to prevent a division among the seven m'llion democratic voters

Daniel Attacks Bryan.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Daniel created a sensation in the committee by an attack upon Mr. Bryan, which soon evoked cries for order from several members.

Senator Daniel, who some time before called Senator Tillman to the chair, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the democrats had twice honored with the presidential nomination and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated attempting to force his lead-ership upon ership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniel said re-

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years before the gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed in the last few years, and heroic changes demand heroic change tions have changed in the last lew years, and heroic changes demand heroic reme-dies. We must consider New England, New York and that section of the country." Again facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel

"He has reviled every man whom any state has recommended for the presidency, and, so far as I have been able to learn. has as yet presented no candidate of his

own."

At this point Senator Daniel was interrupted with cries of "Order."

Senator Tillman, who was acting chairman, demanded order and said: "Well, let's have order before this meeting degenerates into a conversational row." into a conversational row."

Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniel be

allowed to proceed, and the latter resumed his speech by saying that he had not intended to enter into personalities. Continu-ing, the senator said: "I am convinced that the country is on

of a great catastrophe and ca-He said, further, that it was urgent that the democratic party recover the reins of government. "This is not the time," he said, "for selfish interest, for small conceptions of consistency, for personal likes or regards. It is not pleasant for me to give up my own opinion. But there are questions of expediency to be

Senator Daniel favored the gold plank. Poe Advocates the Gold Plank.

Mr. Poe of Maryland made a brief but rigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform refused to recognize an existing fact which could neither be denied nor effaced by omitting the gold plank he feared that Maryland would be lost to the democrats in the fall elections. He pointed out that the gold plank recommended by the subcommittee was one which the silver and gold elements in the party could casily stand apon. He said that this plank did not call on the free silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs. he said, "a recognition of an existing" Mr. Poe closed by saying that the democratic ticket would have a forlorn hope if the plank were omitted.

The Gold Plank Barred.

After several other members had been heard briefly the question was demanded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15

Earlier in the night Mr. Bryan had withdrawn temporarily his income tax resolution. At this juncture an attempt was made to secure a recess, but it was unsuc-cessful, Senator Tillman remarking that it was sun-up and we might as well go

After the vote, however, many members left the committee room with heavy eye ids and refreshed themselves with coffee at a nearby restaurant. Mr. Bryan got the floor soon after the

adoption of the motion striking out the gold plank, and informally presented for the individual consideration of the mem-bers of the committee a financial plank which it was his intention later to present

as a substitute for the gold plank.

The Panama canal plank brought out a severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and when completed, it would be valueless, for sailing vessels would never go through it, and steam vessels could no utilize it, of coal. because of the great consumption of coal. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the democrats get control of the govern-

The Trust Plank.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the subcommittee's report.

Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to this plank declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts, and reciting the manner in which it should be done. This

was veted in by 23 to 20. The majority of the votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the territories Porto Rico and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from

Severe comments were made by a number of representatives from these states to the effect that radical amendments were being forced into the platform by men from re publican states and territories, which could not contribute a single electoral vote to the democratic candidate.

Government Ownership. Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment pro

viding for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

"Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill, "I don't mean that to be offensive," he added "Oh, I'll not take offense at anything the gentleman says," retorted Pettigrew, "espe-Pettigrew's amendment was voted down and he remarked: "The gentleman from New York called that amendment 'silly, but he put a plank in the New York plat form two years ago not only for the gov ernment ownership of the coal-carrying roads, but of the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York city than was ever before given a democratic candidate." Sporting Goods Shop

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Apparel of Young Men and Boys.

If mothers and fathers but knew the quality and workmanship invested in our garments-and at a price that will lessen the family expense account—we never need say another word relative to our apparel for boys. Instead, we offer unusually good values from time to time for the sake of introducing the high standard of our apparel. This is an instance. The prices are infinitely lower than we have seen quoted for apparel of its class.

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tra high-grade case at a very modest price.

Made of light-weight Madras and Cheviot; they will add much

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Made of fine quality white gauze with ribbed skirt; short

Double-breasted or Norfolk Coats and Three-garment Suits, in plain Black or Blue Serge, Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

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Small lots of Boys' Suits; Double-breasted or Norfolk Coats; plain Blue Serges, Cheviots or Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 8 to 16.

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Small lots of Sailor Suits for boys, in White Duck and Fancy Patterns. Broken sizes-3 to 12 years.

\$1 Boys' "Star" Blouse Waists, 59c. With or without collar. Broken sizes. Just the thing for the little chaps these warm days.

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Boys' Wash Suits. In plain White, Crash or Fancy Stripes; plain collar trimmed with suit Special at 45c. material; blouse cut full. Sizes 3 to 8.

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the fore part of the summer season. They have been fashioned with

a view to pleasing the man who is particular relative to his apparel,

and in them you will find the approved points of smartness - "peg

top" cut and "turn-up" trouser bottoms; in Flannel and Wool

Crash, in a broad variety of striped, plain and fancy ef-

The average man wears a second straw hat during the summer. Here is an opportunity to secure your second at an unusually modest price.

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proval of the full committee. But not so with the navy plank, calling

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sleeves.

for a liberal annual increase for the navy.

Senator Tillman said this plank would
gain no votes, and there was no necessity, in his opinion, of mentioning the navy. first part of the navy plank was

The plank proposed by ex-Governor Thomas of Colorado, regarding labor, was adopted by committee.

Admission of Territories.

The committee, after a long debate on the plank relating to separate statehood for the territories, adopted a substitute plank, offered by Delegate W. F. Timmons of Arizona, with respect to Arizona and New Mexico, as follows:

"We favor the immediate admission of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states." In dealing with the subject of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian territory the committee was less emphatic in its declaration, confining the plank to a genera

recommendation of statehood for these two territories, as follows: We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and Indian territory. The currency plank offered by Mr. Bryan was referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Williams, Bryan and Hill, with authority to draft a financial plank for submission to the full committee. The opinion was expressed that these men might agree upon something, and, if they should, it would

probably eliminate any fight on the floor of he convention. One of the western members said that he did not expect Mr. Bryan to make a minor ity report, in view of the many changes he had been able to procure in the platform.

Motions to Recess Rejected.

The committee decided to continue work on the platform, and voted down all motions for a recess. meet at 10 o'clock, to take a recess until 2

to prepare its report.

When, at 8:30 a.m., the last plank as drafted by the subcommittee had been read. the members of the committee applauded. Mr Bryan said that if his desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted he would not press the plank favoring the imposition of an income tax. Senator Tillman, upon noting a smile upon the faces of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill, remarked to Mr. Bryan that "since you and Mr. Hill [seem to have become so chummy, I think we had better look further into the trust plank." Discussion of it thereupon was re sumed, and Mr. Frank Cannon of Utah took the floor. "I followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900," he said, "on the paramount issues of those campaigns, but now that he has abandoned those issues I will vote against this proposition he seems to want

Mr. Cannon, in closing, contended that the paramount issue in this campaign was "victory," and that the issue should be Mr. Bryan defended his position on the

trust question by saying that "victory' alone should not essentially be the paramount issue and that unless a question settled right it was never settled at all.

Senator Daniel called Mr. Shively to the chair and made a speech supporting the principle of anti-trust legislation. He took the position, however, that if enforced, the existing interstate commerce law and antitrust statutes are sufficient, and he believed that a democratic administration could be depended upon to enforce them. Hence, he considered it safe to omit the proposed

Hill's Substitute Adopted.

The discussion continued at length and until Mr. Hill presented a substitute for the trust plank, which was unanimously accepted with applause. The compromise anti-trust plank offered by Mr. Hill and hit. It is bright, clever, full of surprising democratic candidate."

adopted provides that whenever a trust situations, and reciprocity and the Monroe doctrine as or combination effects a monopoly in the throughout.

handled by the subcommittee met the ap- production or distribution of any articles of trade outside the state of its origin it may be restricted by appropriate legislation from continuing to do business in such

Made of extra heavy cowhide; steel frame; English brass lock;

with clasps or straps; linen lined; riveted and burred; an ex-

The trust matter disposed of, the race question was taken up, and after a brief discussion, a plank deploring the injection of this issue into the campaign by the Chicago convention was adopted. It was in-

troduced by Senator Daniel. Carmack's Money Plank.

The committee resumed consideration of the financial question on the basis of the following plank introduced by Mr. Car-

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall not melt the silver dollars that are now legal tender and convert them into subsidiary coin, thus reducing the volume of currency so fortunately increased by the recent re markable increase of the gold production.

Financial Plank Omitted.

The Carmack proposition was voted down without division, and Mr. Carmack then offered the following, which the committee also failed to accept:

"We recognize that the great and un looked-for increase in the production of gold, amounting in the last few years to four thousand million dollars, has relieved the stringency caused by the scarcity of metallic money, and that because of that fact the money question as it was presented in the last two presidential campaigns is not now acute or pressing for legislative relief; but it has at the same time vindicated the demands of the democratic party in the past for an increased volume of me-tallic money, that demand not being for silver as silver, or for gold as gold, but as for a sufficient quantity of standard money to maintain the level of prices and transact

the business of the country." Mr. Bryan presented a suggestion declar-There was a suggestion that it might be ing it to be the sense of the democratic party that the volume of currency should not be diminished, but Mr. Hill complained that in view of the action of the commit o'clock, in order to give the committee time tee last night in voting down the gold plank the insertion of the proposed lution would be a species of bad faith. The committee accepted this view and

oted down the resolution. No further financial planks were suggested, and the platform, being considered complete, was then adopted by a rising vote and in the midst of general applause.

No Report Until Tonight. Just before the committee concluded its

consideration of the platform the committee of the convention, consisting of Representatives James of Kentucky, Clayton of Alabama and Ball of Texas, appeared to secure information for the guidance of the convention as to when the committee would be able to report. The reply of Senator Daniel, on behalf of

the committee, was to the effect that the

various planks of the platform had all been

agreed upon, but that there had been such a number of changes made in the draft of the document as presented by the subcommittee as to render it impossible to make a satisfactory report to the convention before 8 o'clock tonight. The visiting committee withdrew, and the general committee took a recess until 6 o'clock, instructing the subcommittee to proceed with its work of putting the platform in shape, with the understanding that it be ready to report the completed document to the full committee at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

afternoon The members of the general committee then withdrew from the room after a con-tinuous sitting of sixteen hours,

"In the Bishop's Carriage." The Star will, tomorrow, begin the publilication of "In the Bishop's Carriage," by Mirlam Michelson, with fine half-tone illustrations. This story has made a great intensely interesting

ORIGIN OF "BEST MAN"

FROM SCOTCH BRIDEGROOM'S DUTY IN OLDEN TIME.

He Gave the Bride Away and Passed the Cake and

Cups.

From the London Globe. It may be a surprise to some people to know that the phrase "best man"-the bridegroom's nearest attendant-is of Scottish origin. In the north, also, the principal bridesmaid used to be called the "best maid." Neither expression has much to recommend it. It is a great pity, indeed, that "best man," an inelegant and in itself ! meaningless phrase, should have so completely ousted from our common everyday speech the good old English name of "brideman" or "bridesman." Another old name is "groomsman," and in days gone by the bridegroom was attended, not by one friend, but by several, who were known as

the bridemen or groomsmen. The term "best man" came into use, presumably, to indicate the one of these ook the lead in performing their various duties and was in closest attendance on the bridegroom. In recent years the custom of having groomsmen has been occa-sionally revived, but it has not become general. At a fashionable wedding, four or five years ago, the bride was content with five bridesmaids and two pages, whereas the bridegroom was supported by no fewer

than nine groomsmen.

But at the present time such an array has by no means the same meaning, nor are those attendant friends of so much use, as n days of old. The forerunner of the orideman was the brideleader, whose duty in days of old. it was to bring the bride to the bridegroom. n most countries where the real or pretended capture of the bride was an essential part of the ceremony, and wherever traces of the very ancient custom of bride capture existed, the friend or friends of the bridegroom had the important office of cap-turing the lady and bringing her to her lord.

Dryden as Witness.

In one of Dryden's plays there is the line: "Betwixt her guards she seemed by bridemen led," and Brand tells us that at many old English weddings the bridegroom was led to the church between two maids, and the bride by two young men, holding her by the arms as if unwilling. This was evidently a survival of the idea of capture. The same idea, somewhat more disguised, can be traced in the custom which was not unknown at old-fashioned wed dings less than a century ago, in the north of England, and in the west of Scotland of the bridegroom's "best man" escorting the bride to the church. It has been disputed, naturally, whether the groom's nearest friend was chosen as escort with the idea of protecting the lady from seizire by others, or whether he might be regarded as the leader in the act of capture. But whichever idea lay at the back of the practice, it was clearly a survival con-nected with the custom of marriage by capture. Later, the bridemen had various functions to perform which have now become obsolete. There was still a trace of the capture idea in the old duty at one time assigned to the brideman of giving the bride away. He led her to the church and then acted the part now filled by the lady's father or other near male relative. In the old seventeenth century ballad of the "Golden Glove," which used to be a great favorite at rural gatherings in all parts of the country in the old, unsophisti-

width of brim and height of crown.

lad there are the lines which allude to the custom named: "I thought you had been at the wedding." she "To wait on the squire and give him his bride." And it has been pointed out that the same custom may be hinted at in the mar-riage service rubric-"The minister receiv-

the woman at her father's or friend's hands.' Custom in Shropshire.

Among the Shropshire peasantry in quite recent years something of the old custom i seems to have prevailed. Miss Burne, in her delightful book on "Shropshire Folklore," says that at weddings in humble life the bride's father is seldom and her mother never present. As a rule the only companions to church of the bride and groom are the best man and the bridesmaid. In a thirty-second, these being simple investsuch circumstances it is obvious that the lady must be given away by her lover's friend, on whose arm she has walked to

church. A still more carious thing is that it is considered lucky, Miss Burke tells us, either the best man or the bridesmaid to be already married. "I have really seen," she writes, "a married woman acting a bridesmaid!" Less than twenty years ago a Newport newspaper, describing a village wedding, said that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so "accompanied the happy couple and performed the offices of best man and bridesmaid, respectively. Another old function of the bridemen, or bridesquires, as they were sometimes called, was to carry round the cake and

handed round at a wedding, so that the friends might drink the health of the newly married pair-a kind of loving-cup cere But before the proceedings had reached this pleasant point, it had been the duty of the bridemen to lift the bride over the threshold. This is an ancient and widespread custom, the meaning of which has caused much shedding of ink. In the west of Scotland, of old, says Mr. Napier, in his book on the folklore of that region, "the threshold of the house was disenchanted by charms, and by anointing it with cer-

tain unctuous perfumes, but as it was con

sidered unlucky for the wife to tread upon

she was lifted over it and seated upon a piece of wood, a symbol of domestic in dustry. The custom is not confined to European peoples, for a somewhat analogous practice exists in China, where the bride is carried into the house by a matron, and at the door is lifted over a pan of charcoal. Apart from marriage, even in this country, there are folk who are careful on entering a house to step over and not on the threshold. There is a world of lore, indeed, surrounding the subject of the threshold into which we cannot here enter. The modern best man may feel thankful that his duties are not so onerous as those of his predecessors of long ago; nor need he trouble to be on his guard against un-

the uncertain goddess, Fate. "Somnoform," a New Lid to Surgery. From the London Mail. Medical men and nurses abounded at yes

terday's opening of the medical, surgical

and hygienic exhibition at the Queen's Hall,

lucky omens, or on the watch to propitiate

Langham place. One stall contained nothing but samples of a new anaesthetic, which bears the restful name of "Somnoform," a liquid the boiling point of which is 23 degrees below zero. The moment it comes in contact with the air it becomes a gas. The exhibitor yesterday broke a glass capsule of "Somnoform" to illustrate its habits. As soon as the glass was chipped there was a rush what looked like steam, and seven pennyworth of "Somnoform" was loose in the Queen's Hall trying to asphyxiate the exhibitors. Its great virtue from a medical point of view is that breathing stops before the heart when it is administered.

cated days, before the melancholy mon-strosities of the modern music hall had driven the genuine old English ballads and songs out of use and memory—in this bal-If you want work read the want columns

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Value, \$5.

At \$3.50.

One lot of Vici Kid, Patent Calf or Patent Colt High Shoes or Oxford Ties for men; hand made; oak soles; smart last.

> Values up to \$4. At \$2.45.

Choice of any Black Oxford Tie for women in the house (excepting Queen Quality)

At \$1.85.

One lot of Little Men's Ox fords, in vici kid or box calfextra strong and serviceable. All sizes.

> Value, \$2. At \$1.25.

Canvas Shoes for Boys, in Ox ford tie or high cut; oak soles; an extra strong shoe for boyish treatment. Sizes 13 to 51/2.

> Value, \$2. At \$1.45.

Extraordinary Sale of Straw Hats.

One lot of Manufacturer's Sample Straws of various straws,

Special at 50c.

Values up to \$2.

Seats on the Paris Bourse.

From the Century. It may be said that a seat among the seventy (they call it a charge) costs about 3,000,000 francs (\$600,000), or sometimes 2,500,000, and a charge earns from 5 to 15 per cent (net) a year, so that the annual profits are from \$30,000 to \$90,000, or more in exceptional years. But these are usually divided among several associates, for it rarely happens that an agent is the sole owner of his seat. More often he has paid for only half of it or a third of it, and has three or four silent partners who own the rest and who may again have subpartners, so that you will hear of a person owning an eighth or a sixteenth of a seat, or even

ment sthat carry no rights or privileges on the bourse. As to procuring a charge, the thing has none of the stock exchange simplicity, where the main requirement for getting a seat is to be able to pay for it. Here a candidate must be a Frenchman and at least twenty-five years old. He must have served four years in certain forms of business. He must be personally acceptable to the agent from whom he would purchase the seat and often to his family, including the women. He must be passed upon by the seventy with formal voting, as if he were joining some select club, which he is. There must be no stain on his business record, and no siur on his personal charac-ter. A candidate was rejected recently for bad habits, and another for no fault of his own, but because his brother had been concerned in questionable trasactions. With all this favorably settled, there is still needed the approval of the minister of finances and the sanction of the president. makes it clear enough why many of the ablest dealers on the bourse have not been members of the parquet, but of the coulisse,

They could not get into the parquet.

Bits of Korean Wisdom. From the Bostor Transcript.

his interior.

A thing is good when it is new. A man is good when he is old. He who hath eaten salt drinketh water. One can paint the fur of a tiger, but not his joints.

One knows the face of a man, but not

If one is not observing one sees nothing. Even the blind man can find his way through an open door. When the tiger is gone the fox is master. As soon as the moon is full it begins to

The higher the mountain the deeper the Does smoke come out of a fireless chim-Even a hedgenog says his young ones are weak

A single high wheat stalk is not distinguished from the rest in the field A basketful of gold is not so valuable for a son as instruction in one of the classics. It is only the thirsty who dig a well. When the ox has broken through the stall A family who has no sickness for ten years must be rich

For the Face. Too much soap and water is not good

for the face; it has a tendency to coarsen the skin and to make it rough. It should be thoroughly washed at night before retiring to rest with a good complexion soap and warm water. All skins cannot stand the same soap, so one or two kinds should be tried, and when a satisfactory make of soap is found it should be continued to be used. In the morning it will be sufficient to bathe the face in cold water, using no soap whatever. If liked, a little oatmeal soap may be used. After the nightly wash a little emollient may be rubbed into the skin to prevent roughness, and during the day to cleanse the face rub it with the emollient, which should be removed by rubbing the face with dry oatmeal of the finest quality.